Initial Screening of Funding Sources Long-Term Ferry Funding Study



July 16, 2008





Ferry Finance Legislation *Work Program 2006-2009*

Ferry Financing Ph I (06) Legislative Direction (07) Funding WSDOT/ **JTC** Study **WSF Revised Long Range Plan & Budget 2009 Legislative Session** Adapted from WSDOT

Major Study Products





Ferry Funding Crisis: Symptoms

- Ad hoc transfers of funds
- Steel electrics pulled
- Aging fleet
- Terminal plans postponed
- "Black hole" in future funding





Ferry Funding Crisis: Major Causes

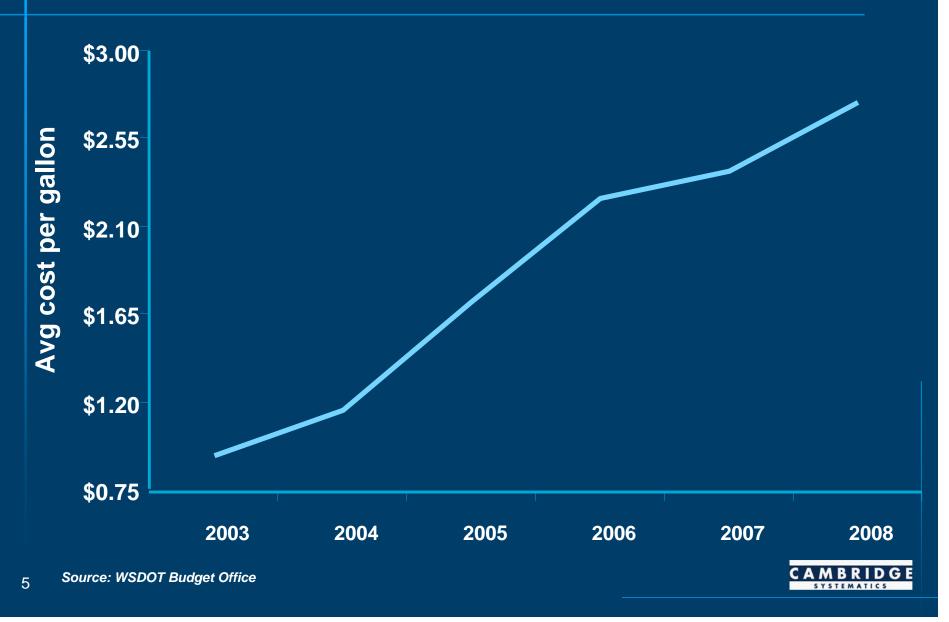
MVET Revenues Lost #17% year 98-07

-\$150m biennium

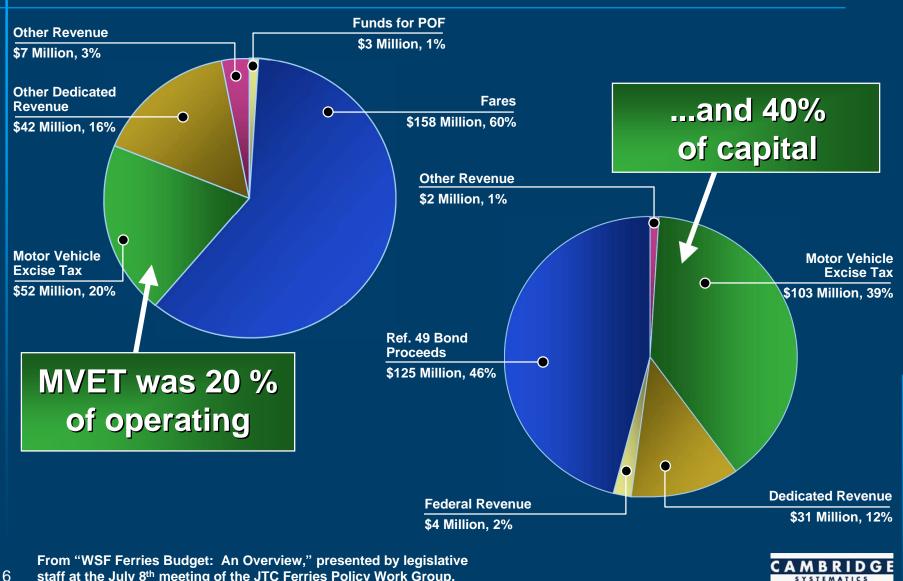
Fuel price increase



Ferry Funding Crisis WSF Fuel Costs FY 03-08



Impact of MVET Removal Ferries Budget Pre-MVET Removal (95-97)



Initial Screening Process: Sources of Funds

State Sources

Local Sources

Ferry System Sources



State Sources of Funds

State Sources

Fuel tax

LPFs

Rental car tax

Vehicle sales tax

MVET

Tolls

General sales tax

Ferry Operations

Ferry Capital

MV, Nickel, TPA

Multi Modal

Not used to support ferries



Fuel tax



Each 1 cent increase = \$69 million / biennium

- Scores high, but future reliability in question
- Political acceptability ?
- Implementation options
 - Sales tax on gasoline
 - Index gas tax to inflation
 - Real increase (> inflation)



Licenses, Permits, and Fees



Varies by fee; \$1 of registration fee: \$9.9 million / biennium.

- Relatively small source unless fees raised substantially
- High reliability & effectiveness
- Washington's registration fee (\$30) lower than national average of (\$56)
- Political acceptability ?



Rental Car Tax



Add 0.5 percent to rental car tax: \$4m / biennium

- Political acceptability
 - May be greater targets non-residents
- Alternative: hotel tax
 - Primarily locally controlled; restrictions on use of funds



Sales Tax on New and Used Vehicles

	Yield	Reliability	Admin. Effectiveness
Vehicle Sales	√ √	√	√√√

Add 0.1 percent to sales tax: \$25 million / biennium

- Large tax base but current tax rate is low (0.3%)
- Less reliable source



MVET



Every 0.1 of MVET yields \$125 million / biennium

- Very high yield large base, high rate (historically)
- High reliability
- Administratively effective
- Politically questionable due to history, fee amount



State Sales Tax



Every 0.1 of sales tax: \$232 million / biennium

- Highest yield
- Not currently used for ferries
- Competes with non-transportation priorities (education, health)



Tolls

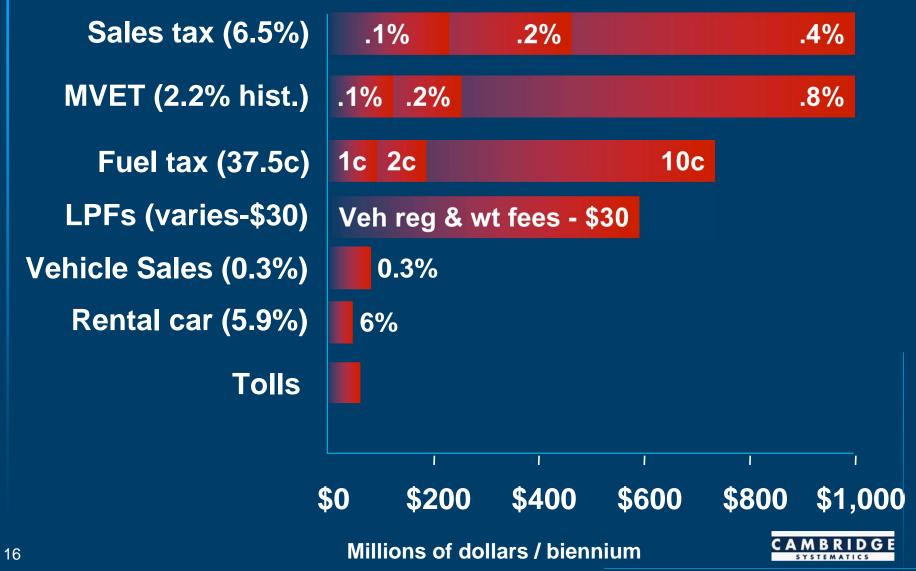


Assumes \$1.50 toll on Puget Sound HOT Lane Network and bridge

- Expensive to implement
- Legal constraints on use of funds
- Competition with highway needs
- Implementation options bridges, points of entry



Relative Yield of Funding Sources



Initial Screening Process: Sources of Funds

Major State Sources

Local Sources

Ferry System Sources



Local Sources of Funds

Local Sources **Fuel tax**

Parking tax

Impact fees

License fees

MVET

Property tax

Sales tax

Employer tax

Utility tax

Real estate tax

Any County can use – general application

Specific application



What is appropriate role for local funding?

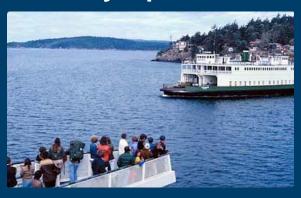
Vessels



Terminals



Ferry Operations





Local Sources: Relative Yield

Low

Medium

High

Parking tax

Impact fees

Utility tax

Fuel tax

MVET

Property tax

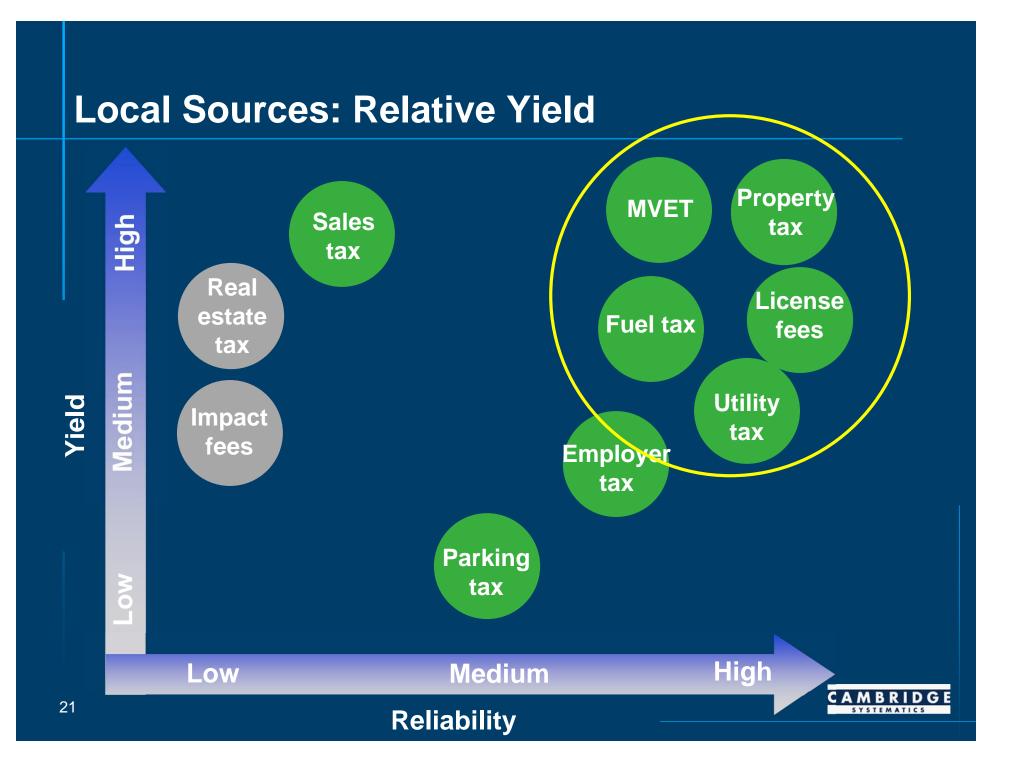
Sales tax

License fees

Employer tax

Real estate tax





Initial Screening Process: Sources of Funds

Major State Sources

Local Sources

Ferry System Sources



Ferry System Sources of Funds

Ferry
System
Sources

Fares

Real increase, fuel surcharge, market group increase, etc.

Ancillary

Food and drink

RevenuesFood and drink sales, parking, advertising

OperationalStrategies

Reservation system, preferred loading lanes



Fares



Every 1% increase in fares: \$3.1 million / biennium.

- Implementation options: across the board; index; real increase; market-based; space-based; timebased, etc.
- Additional 'willingness to pay' to be determined from customer survey



Ancillary Revenues

	Yield	Reliability	Admin. Effectiveness
Ancillary Revenue	√	√	✓

- Not a major money-maker under current system
 - \$5.6 million or 1.4% of operating revenues in 05-07
- Counter example
 - BC Ferries: floating catering service >\$140 million every two years in concessions revenue on major routes alone
- Merits further study for potential larger contribution



New Operational Strategies

	Yield	Reliability	Admin. Effectiveness
Op. Strategy	√ √	√	√√√

- Preferred Loading Lanes
- Reservation System
- Could reduce operating gap somewhat
- Counter example: major source of revenue for BC Ferries



Local Sources: Relative Yield

Low

Medium

High

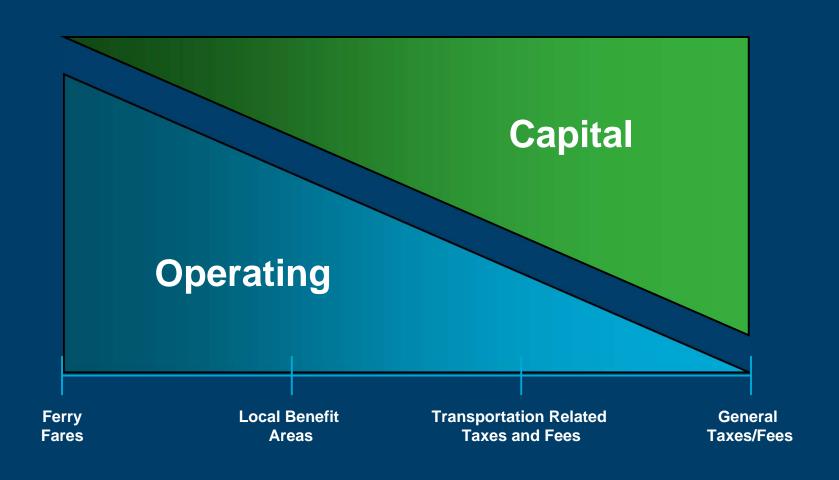
Ancillary Revenues

Operational Strategies

Fares



Matching Sources to Purpose





Key Considerations

- Vessel acquisition requires major funding source(s)
 - Public/political feasibility
 - Revenue generation capacity
 - Longevity and reliability
- Finance and lease options to manage risk, cash flow
- Type of funding package
 - Ferries only, state highway system, or multi-modal
- Change in revenue allocation formulas may be necessary

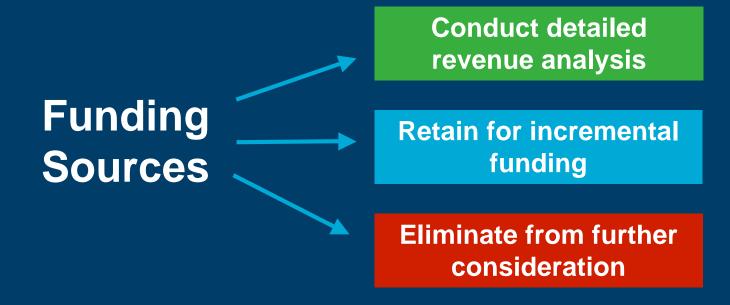


Key Considerations, continued

- Is rationale for local option funding clear?
- Most effective mechanism for leveraging local funds?
 - Which source(s)?
 - Implementation mechanism
 - Multi County Ferry District?
 - Local funding of incremental service?
- Fare policy
 - Differential pricing by route
 - Farebox recovery ratio



Decisions Required to Move Ahead



- Exploration of local funding implementation options
- Designation, for analysis purposes, of multi-county ferry district(s)

